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*Documentation addressed
to the user and installer*

Installation – and Operation Manual

SAEY 92 (TOP) WOOD/COAL

478.0292.XX
478.0392.XX

Saey 92 coal
Saey 92 TOP coal



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1. General information

Dear user!

When you purchased this SAEY 92, you chose a high class cast-iron combustion and heating appliance. Our warmest congratulations!

We devoted a lot of attention to the technology, but also to the materials used, the processing and the compactness of the appliance. This enables us to guarantee problem-free operation.

If you wish to achieve maximal performance in terms of ecological and economical considerations, you should comply with this installation and operation manual and carry out its instructions.

If the stove is damaged due to non-compliance with the installation and operation manual, the guarantee will no longer be valid.

If the stove is built in, the applicable laws and local regulations regarding fire prevention and architecture should be complied with.

Are you looking for further information or technical data? Installation problems? Contact your distributor first.

Please keep in a safe place!

Subject to amendment!
Sketches are not contractually binding!

2. Technical characteristics

TYPE		S 92 H/K
Maximum heating capacity	kW	5 - 14
Performance class	%	1 (h>70)
Dimensions of the stove		
Height stand. type	mm	765
TOP type	mm	800
Width	mm	710
Width stand. type	mm	550
TOP type	mm	580
Rear connection		ja
Distance middle connect.pipe - floor		
Stand. type	mm	557
TOP type	mm	557
Outside Ø of the connector pipe	Ø mm	150
Dimensions glass HxWxThickness	mm	461x265x4
Space to heat	m	225
Small filler door opening	mm	18.5 x 17
Max. length for wood	mm	500
Type anthracite	mm	20/30
Weight op the stove		
S 92	ca. kg	200
S 92 TOP	ca. kg	218

3. Important

WARNING!

- The user of a stove must read the manual attentively before using the appliance for the first time.
- If your stove has been installed in the living room, you must ensure a sufficient supply of fresh air in any case.
- The appliance should only be used with closed doors.
- When the doors remain open once the stove is functioning, the thermostat function is disabled and the inflow into the stove is no longer being controlled. The danger then arises that the stove will become too hot, so that slag formation takes place and the parts exposed to the flames are damaged.
- This kind of damage is not covered by the guarantee.
- Shut the stove doors and turn off the thermostat, even when the stove is not in operation.

4. Installation of the stove

It is only when the appliance was connected by an authorised installer that you can be certain that the installation and fire protection instructions were observed.

The most important connection component is the chimney.

Make an appointment with a recognised chimneysweeper so that the specific regulations applicable in the country of use in this regard, are also complied with.

Also pay attention to the following:

The stove is suitable for a chimney with several shafts. For this purpose, the stove must be used with closed doors.

The inflow of air must be sufficient in whatever space the appliance has been installed. Tightly closed doors and windows may cause problems in this regard.

Preferably place your stove near the chimney (hearth). A heat-resistant, fireproof base (bottom plate) must be placed underneath the stove.

These bases (made of cast iron, steel sheeting,...) are available commercially. In any case, ensure that the base is fireproof.

Flammable objects such as doors, furniture, woodwork etc. must be at a distance of at least 60 cm.

Thanks to the protective plate at the back of the stove, the appliance may be placed up to 30 cm from the wall.

5. Connection of the stove to the chimney

A strong chimney draught makes it possible to connect the stove directly to the chimney (with outlet at the back). The diameter of the smoke duct must correspond with that of the connector (150 mm).

When the draught of the chimney is insufficient, under 0,08 mbar (0,8 mm WS) – the stove must be connected with a perpendicularly smoke duct of 1 till 1,5 m length with the chimney (outlet above).

The smoke duct must be sealed at all connection points! Attention is specifically drawn to the danger of escaping fumes. False air results in a weaker chimney draught.

If the chimney draught is too strong, the installation of a draught regulator is recommended.



Take note of the following precautionary measures before the smoke duct is installed:

- The diameter of the smoke duct may not be reduced, the smoke duct may not be made smaller and it may not be positioned horizontally, but should rise towards the chimney at a slight angle.
- The stovepipe must fit into the chimney opening to make the discharge of fumes possible. Make provision for a double lining in this regard.
- Chimney connections of different stoves may not be so positioned opposite one other, i.e. at the same height. This may obstruct the discharge of exhaust fumes. The minimum distance between two outlets for fumes should be at least 30 cm.
- Do not connect too many stoves to one chimney – too many connections hamper the upward draught. Ask your chimney sweeper for advice.
- The chimney may not conduct any false air. Ensure that the chimney control valves as well as the cleaning openings in the cellar are closed.
- The smoke duct must be securely attached to the connector.
- The chimney and the stove must be cleaned once a year by a recognized chimney sweeper.

6. Suitable fuel

The SAEY 92 stove makes use of the following fuels:

- * Anthracite, grain structure 20/30

- * wood: logs with sticky bark, e.g. cleaved logs with a length of 33 cm. The wood should be stored for about 2 years, and should have a maximum residual humidity level of 20%. Wet wood does not burn well and produces smoke, resulting in condensation and a tar discharge, which makes the stove dirty. Take care: DO NOT burn waste matter.

When burning wood a rebuilding of the stove is necessary and some further regulations and air supplies are different to handle.

7. Before first use

When used for the first time, the stove must be dried out first. For this purpose, use a little fuel to keep the fire burning for one hour. Thermostat on position "Max.Open".

Monitor the protection process carefully. In this regard, carefully wipe off any condensation drops before the residue gets a chance to burn into the enamel (e.g. the lacquer).

8. Warning! Playing children!

A stove gets hot, especially the covering plate, the casing and the glass pane.

Install your stove in a safe place in order to prevent children from touching it.

Even if all the safety regulations are observed, there is still a risk of accidents occurring.



KEEP SMALL CHILDREN AT A SAFE DISTANCE

9. Stoking up the fire

When the stove is lit – thermostat: on position “8”

Open the door with the glass panel and put crumpled newspapers on the fire grating, with a handful of splintered wood (thin wood) on top of it.

Alternative: 4 – 5 firelighters. Pour on that a small amount fuel. After the stove has been lit, the door with the glass panel must be firmly closed.

The door of the ash pan must be opened slightly so that the condensation vapours that are released will not be deposited on the cold door with the glass panel.

Monitor the combustion process, and close the door of the ash pan after about 10 minutes.

IMPORTANT: The door of the ash pan and the door with the glass panel should now not be opened again, except for the purpose of topping up.

10. Filling with coals

You may start to fill the stove when the lighting fuel is totally burnt up and if the base is still glowing sufficiently. The filling funnel is filled as it suits you but it has to be at least half full.

The stove may only be filled till the mark sign. The above gas slots in the filling funnel must stay free so that the gases, carbonized at a low temperature, could escape.

When max. filled the stove can work 14 till 16 hours!

When max. filled with lower thermostat position till 24 hours.

To stoke: - air drawer: fix “closed”

- thermostat: position 2-8, as you desire

IMPORTANT:

It is recommended to put the thermostat on a lower position after half an hour. For this purpose are you sure that the burning is carried out correctly.

The ignition of the thermostat depends also on other factors: the local circumstances, the condition of the building and the chimney. After a bit experimentation, you will regulate easily and definitely your stove.

11. Stoking up the fire with brown coal

The amounts usable fuel (long briquettes 6” – 7” and little briquettes) is defined by the desired warmth. Only when there is much warmth necessary, the stove has to be filled fully.

The smallest position (1-2) is the “glow position”.

For heating in the night, when there is only a small need to warmth, the 3- 4 long briquettes are enough or 2 spades briquettes on the burning grid without poking in the ashes.

Put the thermostat on minimal air supply (1-2).

12. Stoking up the fire with brech-cokes

When the burning is weak, the brechcokes needs a bigger amount of burning air. It is not possible to make the stove work with a thermostat in the smallest position, what the case is with other fuels. Above all, the thermostat could only be put gradually on a smaller position.

13. Refill with fuels

Coal: with every refilling turn, you have to use a shaking grid. Before opening the filling funnel lid, the thermostat has to be put on position "8 open".

So that the outlet gases that are located in the filling funnel or in the burning room, not come on the place where the stove is located.

Wood: not poke: (see 14.4)

14.1 Stoking up the fire with wood - Rebuild

When you want your stove works with wood, then there is a small rebuild necessary. Following steps need to be done:

- Remove the filling funnel after you opened the lid
- Place the wood grid you can buy optionally instead of the coal grid
- The secondary air drawer between the 2 front doors must be open (must be closed while using coals)
- With the 2 air drawers you can find above the fire door, you can fix the air supply. Release the air drawer button by turning $\frac{1}{4}$ of a turn left. (should be closed while using coals)

14.2 Stoking up the fire with wood - Refill

To stoke - thermostat: position 1-2 (base position wood)
- air drawer: "open" max.

The logs should be inserted through the right-hand filler door or the door with the glass panel and placed on the still sufficiently glowing base, in no more than 2 layers. Do not overfill.

14.3 Stoking up the fire with wood - Service

The burning of wood is accompanied by high flames and heavy smoke production. Wood must be burnt up rapidly and with a constant oxygen supply. The combustion process may not be slowed down under any circumstances.

Avoid an excessive amount of fuel in any case, otherwise the energy surge become too great and too much heat will be lost.

Negative consequences could be:

- * smouldering fire, condensation and tar discharge
- * excessive production of soot
- * inconvenience caused by smoke (emission of harmful substances)
- * danger of asphyxiation

WOOD PROVIDES INTENSE COMBUSTION OF SHORT DURATION/

Sustained combustion is only achieved through regular top-ups, which means: only when the wood has almost been burnt up and the degassing process completed – high flames are reduced to small, low flames and wood is converted into glowing embers – can the emission of heat be slowed down by closing the air slider above the glass door (see image).

14.4 Stoking up the fire with wood – Ash removal

Take note: de not poke the fire when the appliance is in operation.

Wood combustion produces little ash. Because of this, the remains of the embers continue to smoulder in the glowing ash.

15. Removal of the ashes

The ashes from the stove have to be removed daily 1 till 2 times. Poking happens with a shaking bar that is located on the back, with a closed ash door.

From time to time the slag rests has also to be removed. This can happen with a pull grid. The pull grid is located behind the ash door and the handle is pulled away.

In this purpose you get an opening and you can easily scrape the ash rests and slag with a poke.

The ash pan may be maximally filled with ash to the upper edge. No ash cone may be formed: otherwise cooling of the combustion chamber becomes impossible and the cast iron parts would begin to melt.

The ash door should always be closed when the stove is in operation. If this is not done, the stove overheats and is damaged.

16. Maintenance

The smoke discharge duct (between the checking-plate and the rear wall) must be cleaned after every heating season – at least 1 x a year.

By removing the control damper, you will be able to reach the smoke discharge duct.

This makes it easy to remove the fly ash from the discharge duct as well as the connector. The control damper must be put back correctly afterwards.

It is recommended that, after the feating season (i.e. during the summer months) the flue pipe between the stove and chimney should be removed or sealed in order to prevent condensation and/or corrosion in the stove. This improves the durability of your stove.

Before starting again to heat with your stove after a period of not using it is recommended to decrease the tension of the screws on the glass by using a screwdriver. In this case you will raise the lifespan of the glass and avoid possible cracks.

17. Instructions

With the luxury appliance you may put just after 1 month in use on the polished filling funnel lid and the carrier water kettle, pans, etc.

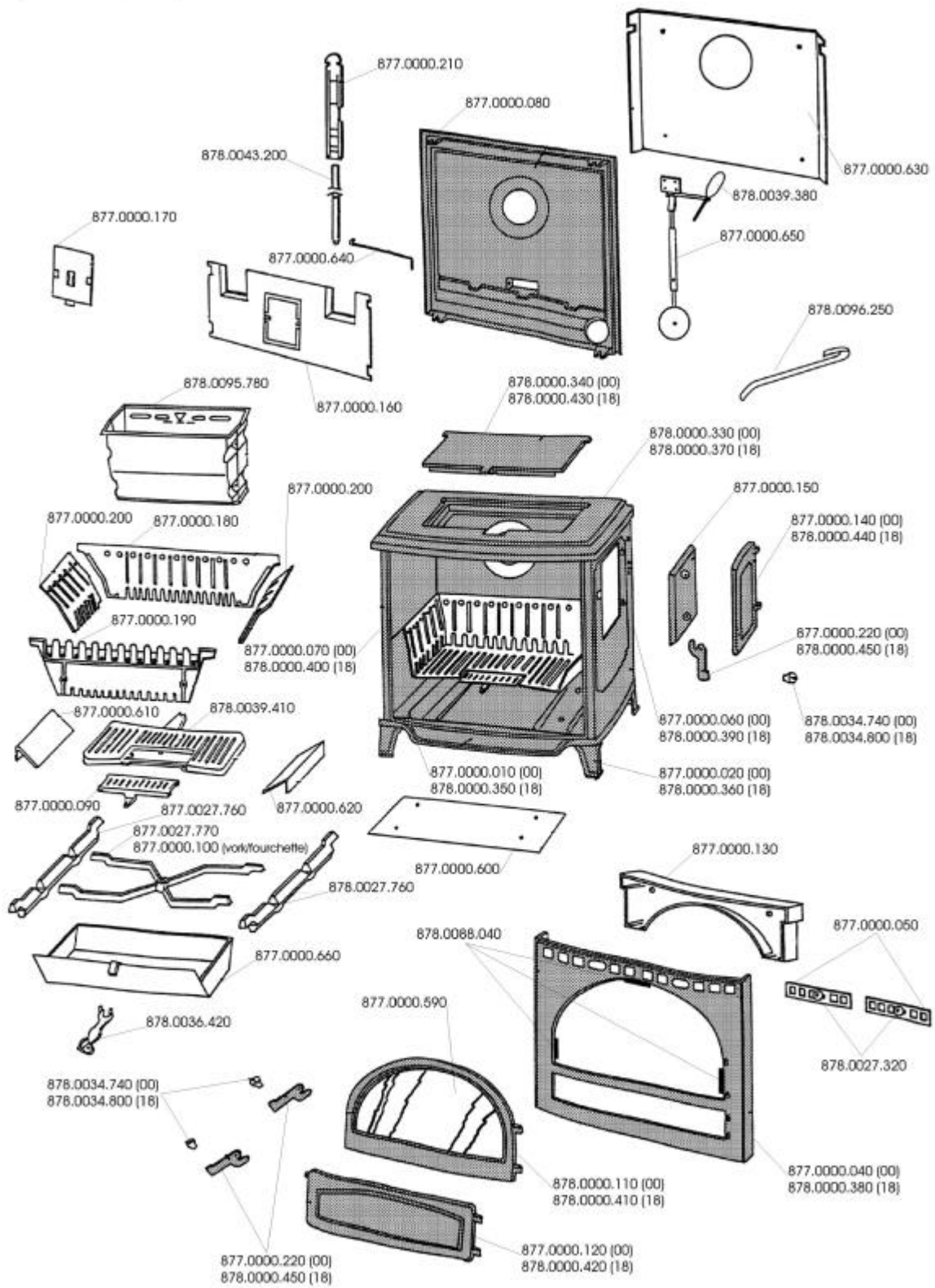
No water may be spilled on the hot plates, to prevent cracks from forming.

18. Spare parts

SAEY 92 KOLEN

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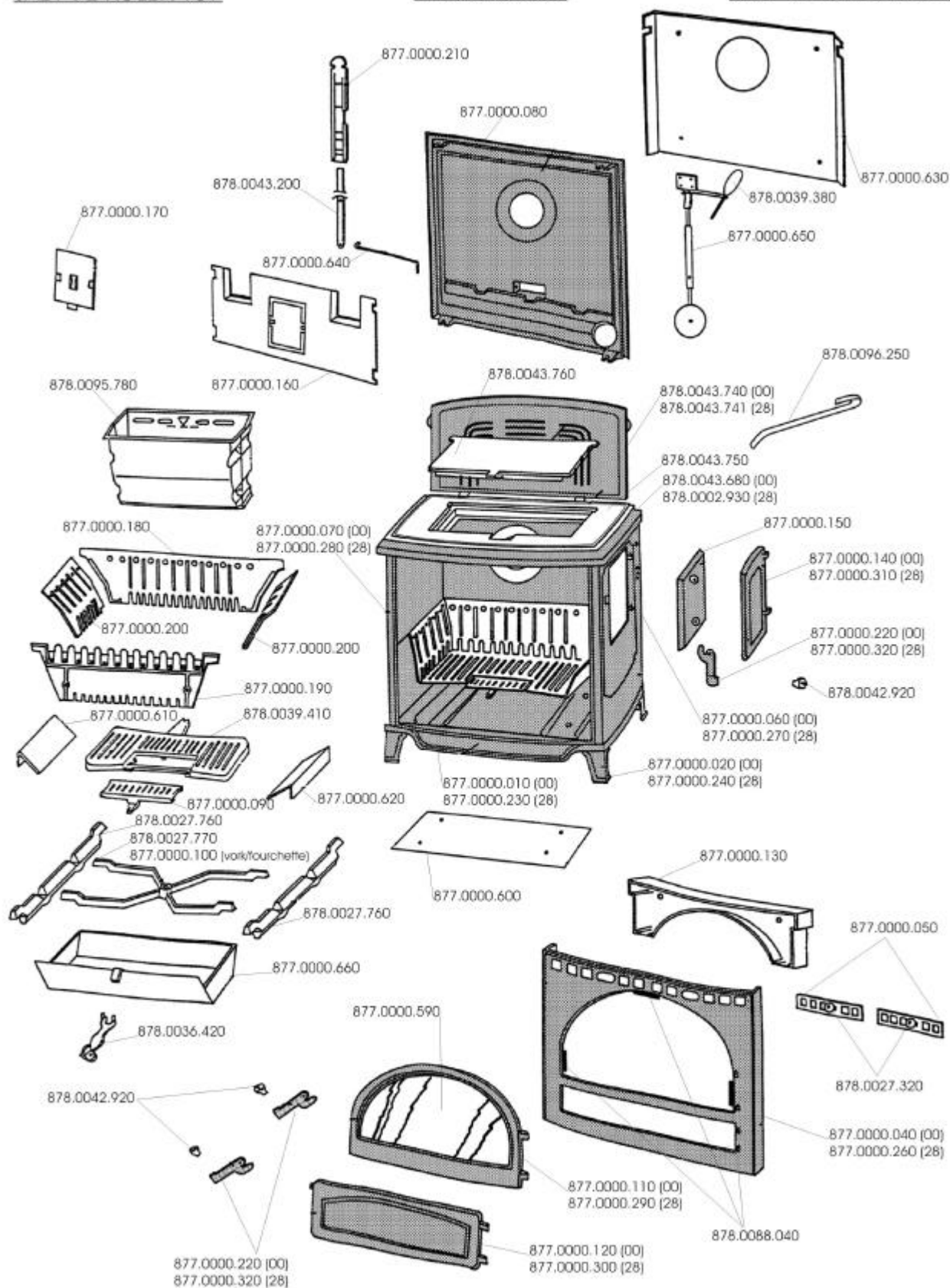
SAEY 92 CHARBON



SAEY 92 KOLEN TOP

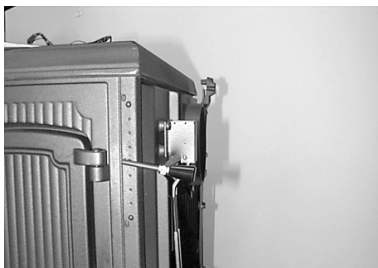
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SAEY 92 CHARBON TOP

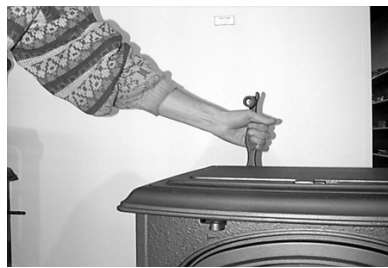


19. Faults

Malfunctioning	Cause	Solution
The fire is not burning well	Wood too moist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check; max. residual moisture 20%
	Wrong fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use only the fuel allowed for the appliance
	Chimney draught too weak: (Minimal pressure: 10Pa at the heating gas connector pipe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the air-tightness of the outlet Light a kindling fire in the chimney Close any open doors of other appliances connected to the chimney. Close the cleaning hatches of the chimney If necessary, clean the connector pipe
	Not enough combustion air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the ventilation installation of the residence or cooker hood, and open a window if necessary
Glass soon gets dirty	Wood too moist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check; max. residual moisture 20%
	Wrong fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel not small enough – max. circumference is 50 cm Use only the fuel allowed for the appliance
	Too much wood has been added	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not add more than 2 to 3 pieces of wood
	Not enough combustion air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the ventilation installation of the residence or cooker hood, and open a window if necessary
A lacquer odour is emitted and smoke develops	Curing of the primer used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid heating of the heating appliance will result in an odour being given off (see 3.1). This will dissipate after a while
Condensation	High temperature difference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open the door slightly during the heating phase. Do not leave the appliance unattended during this phase!
Inconvenience caused by smoke	Chimney draught too weak: (Minimal pressure: 10Pa on the outlet connector pipe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the air-tightness of the outlet Light a kindling fire in the chimney Close any open doors of other appliances connected to the chimney. Close the cleaning hatches of the chimney If necessary, clean the connector pipe
	Fuel has not been burnt up completely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In principle, fuel should be topped up only when no more orange flames are visible in the stove.



Gradual capacity regulator
(thermostat)



Service grip



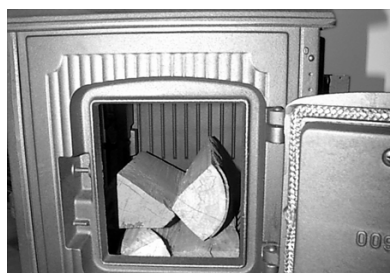
Ash pan



Base position: open (outside)
Base position: open (outside)



Mark sign in filling funnel lid
(max. filling height coal)



Max. stacking height of logs



Opening the filling funnel lid



take out the filling funnel



Take out the cleaning panel

20. Guarantee

The manufacturer guarantees

- a. impeccable quality and processing of the raw materials according to the stated requirements
- b. assembled by an expert

The guarantees a. en b. provide for free repairs to the appliance, more specifically to parts declared unfit for use.

Such parts are only replaced free of charge when it can be proven that there are flaws in the raw materials or in the workmanship.

No further claims may be made.

The manufacturer does not guarantee

Parts that are subject to wear and tear, and damage to and defects in the appliances or their parts, caused by:

Chemical or physical influences from outside with regard to transport, storage, incorrect installation and use of appliance (e.g. cooling down with water, overheating).

Use of inferior fuels – incorrect operation.

The manufacturer is not responsible for direct or indirect damage caused by the appliance. No claim can be laid to a full or partial exchange, unless the manufacturer is unable to fix the flaw or damage within a certain time span.

Your Saey / Flandria device is guaranteed for two years against any manufacturing defect from the date of purchase provided that it is used according to the user's manual. The till slip or bill indicating the date substitutes for the guarantee.

The scope of this guarantee is limited to the repair or replacement of parts that are discovered to be faulty during the course of normal use.

This guarantee does not apply to malfunctions due to poor installation, incorrect use, modification of the device, dismantling of the device, wear and tear or lack of maintenance.

Claims against guarantee must always be made at your point of sales.